

The Avalanche

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Editor and Proprietor.

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FREE SILVER IN INDIA

HAS REDUCED LABOR TO THE
VERGE OF STARVATION.

Wages Have Remained Stationary While
Price of Necessaries Have Gone Up
Out of the Reach of Toilers.

In the present silver campaign one of the stock claims of the white metal advocates is that in India silver furnishes a stable currency. That the people of that country are happy with it; that they are prosperous and getting an increasing share of the world's trade; that while silver has fallen when measured by gold, it has not fallen when measured by other products. The claims cover a wide range and are intended to prove that silver on a strictly silver basis makes an ideal currency for a happy and prosperous people.

The silver men have been unfortunate in citing Mexico as an example for this country. Mexico lies too near our doors and knowledge of the desperate condition of labor and the middle classes in that backward land is too easily accessible. India as a guide for America is an equally unfortunate selection. Like every other free silver country it is a land of ignorance, where the great mass of the population in wretched conditions of poverty beyond the conception of Americans. For all but the privileged few life is one of endless struggle for mere existence, and the gaunt specter of famine is ever ready to stalk through this stricken land.

I. L. Hauser, a tea merchant of Chicago, who has spent the greater part of the last thirty-five years in India, where he has a branch house and is interested in the silver question, has written a book of his own invention, adapted to India, being a close student has made a careful study of conditions in that land and this. "Leaves of Silver" is a book of opportunity to carefully watch the various changes which the past quarter century has brought about. Seated in his library surrounded by his rich collections in a life spent in the Orient and with official and private publications concerning the country at hand for ready reference, Mr. Hauser talks most entertainingly.

"There is no gold coinage in India. The unit of circulation is the silver rupee, which has no fixed value. It varies from day to day according to the price of bullion or bar silver in the European market. To appreciate the changes that have taken place in the value of the rupee, it is necessary to go back to 1817, when it was 35 cents; in 1861, 47 cents; in 1871, 41 cents; in 1881, 37 cents; in 1891, 33 cents. The rupee has been reduced in 1893, worth 31 cents and in 1894 only 25 cents.

"The subsidiary coins are also, 16 being equal to one rupee, 12 being equal to one anna, also copper, 12 equaling one anna. The lowest form of currency are cowries, a kind of shell, 3240 being counted as equivalent to one rupee, or 25 cents of our money. These cowries are used by the poorest people to purchase salt, firewood and the bare necessities of life. The silver rupee, however, is the money that the middle and the denominated into which that money is divided.

"It is a stock argument among silver men that the value of silver has not fallen. This is a direct contradiction to the facts. In India, a silver rupee using country with a fixed value, is worth less than it was in 1817. The purchasing power of the rupee when measured by other products has declined at such a rate as to keep pace with the decline in the value of the rupee. The rupee is a gold. In other words the purchasing power of the money of India has fluctuated and depreciated according to the changes in the value of the rupee. This fact entirely upsets the claim of the white metal men that silver is a stable money and that it is gold that has appreciated instead of silver that has depreciated.

Taking down a large blue bound book entitled "Prices and Wages," compiled by the Assistant Secretary of State for India and issued by "The Finance and Commerce Department," Mr. Hauser turned to a page of the book showing the purchasing power of the rupee over certain staple products for a long series of years. "These tables cover every market center in India and show the average purchasing power of the rupee for 1817, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 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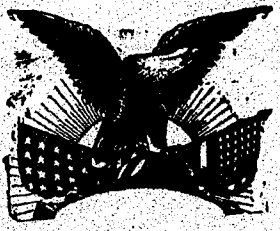
The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1896.

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POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Jr.,
—OF OHIO—
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GABRIEL A. ROBERT, of
NEW JERSEY.



REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
HAZEN S. PINGREE, of Wayne.
For Lieutenant Governor,
THOS. B. DUNSTAN, of Houghton.
For Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Oshkosh.
For Treasurer,
GEORGE A. STEEL, of Clinton.
For Auditor General,
ROSCOE D. DIX, of Berrien.
For Comm'r. of Land Office,
WM. A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle.
For Auditor General,
FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent.
For Supt. of Pub. Instruction,
JASON E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale.
For Mem. St. Bd. of Education,
JOHN W. SIMMONS, of Shiawassee.
For Congressman, 10th Dist.,
R. O. CRUMP, of Bay County.
Representative, Alpena District,
H. K. GUSTIN, of ALPENA COUNTY.

Down Bryanism and business will begin to pick up. The Chicago platform is not a running mate to prosperity.

Another \$10,000,000 deficit in the national treasury is scored for the month of August. If the Wilson tariff law is not a failure, won't some good free trade Democrat tell us what revenue law ever cost us more?—New York Mail and Express.

One of the most sensible utterances of McKinley since the campaign opened was his saying that the tariff is the great issue of the present contest. Major McKinley could not have stated a greater truism than this.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

In one of his speeches Bryan says: "Our opponents don't offer any cure for hard times." That is just the thing they do offer, above everything else. It is sound money and protection. Give the working millions a chance to earn the dollars, and then be sure they are good dollars when earned.

Nominee Bryan said in his speech to the labor unions of Chicago that "one of the important duties of government is the putting of rings in the noses of hogs." This is the chaotic and dignified language which the Popocrat candidate for President employs to catch the labor vote.—Det. Journal.

The American Protective Tariff League has just issued document No. 59, "The tariff," which gives extracts in parallel columns from the speeches of Hon. W. J. Bryan, and Hon. Wm. McKinley. This document should be read by every voter. Address W. F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 W. 23d Street, New York.

The Bryanites have already reached the point where they serve notice that the free-silverites in the next Congress will not allow the passage of the necessary appropriation bills to carry on the government, unless a free-silver bill be passed. And yet these gentlemen object to being classified in the same category with anarchists.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

The great interest displayed throughout the Southern States in the tariff question has caused the American Protective Tariff League to issue a revised and enlarged edition of Defender Document No. 7, entitled, "The Protective Tariff—Its Advantages to the South." With valuable additions on the same subject, this document was incorporated in the remarks of Senator Fritchard of North Carolina, delivered in the Senate.

The Republican State Central committee held a meeting in Detroit last week, every district in the State being represented. "Sound money and Pingree" is to be the slogan during the campaign in this State. Mr. Pingree favors silver, so does every Republican, so does the Republican platform adopted at St. Louis, but Mr. Pingree, like the Republican platform, does not favor silver to the exclusion of gold and sound money. He stands squarely on the Republican platform. The Republican party is the only party that ever did anything to favor silver, and that party is as strongly in favor of silver to-day as ever, but the party is not in favor of making silver the only standard, which would be the result if the what-is-it party should be successful this fall.—Cheb. Tribune.

No man has been wronged in this country by the demonetization of silver. In the whole, broadland no incident of the kind can be pointed out. There never was any crime committed or industry or interest harmed by the change in the coinage regulations. When it would take 600 freight cars with 25 tons of silver in each to move our legal tender silver across the country, what is the use of talking of "demonetized silver"? The expression is rotten, and it means a sentiment that is false always, and often fraudulent. The only parties who have any ground for complaint are the owners of silver mines, so poor that they can not be worked save by taxing the people to pay their profits, and that sort of thing does not come under the head of a productive industry.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison can talk as straight as his grandfather shot at the battle of Tippecanoe. Whenever he stands up before an audience he knows what to say, and says it, cutting across lots if necessary. His remarks are incisive. They cut their way through the fogs and clouds of verbiage with which economic questions are too generally obscured, and clear the atmosphere as does a thunderclap.

When the General speaks we are not left in doubt as to his meaning. We not only hear but see. Even the blind see when he has spoken. His address of Thursday night last was packed full of wit and wisdom, and he did not strain after allegorical effects. The very best of all the good things that he said, was this:

"The prospect of Republican success never did disturb business."
In those few words there is a whole political speech, covering all questions. Take the statement home. Think of it. Sleep on it. Consider its antithesis:
"The prospect of Democratic success always did disturb business."
Paint on your walls these words full of truth and meaning! Inscribe them on your banners! They would make a victorious slogan—
"The prospect of Republican success never did disturb business!"
Dispute it who can.—N. Y. Press.

Electric Bitters.
Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is to pld and sluggish and the need of a tonic, and alternative it felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, Constipation, and Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters, 50c and \$1 per bottle, at L. Fournier's Drugstore.

An illustrated paper of scientific interest in the September CENTURY is Prof. or Henry Fairfield Osborn's description of some of the "Prehistoric Quadrupeds of the Rockies." The pictures by Mr. Charles Knight are careful reconstructions of these giant quadrupeds, drawn under the direction of Professor Osborn, who is Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology in the American Museum of Natural History.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Hugel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. E. Campbell, merchant of Sanford, Arizona, writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for consumption, coughs and colds. I can not say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment, it has been tried for a quarter of a century, and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

SOME OF THE DEMOCRAT AND REPUBLICAN UTTERANCES.

Long Array of Things Omitted from the Democratic Pronouncement—Revolutionary Sentiments—No Declaration of Foreign Policy.

While the tariff and financial planks of the Republican and Democratic platforms deservedly have a large share of the public attention, there are certain other differences between them that ought not to be overlooked. The presence of a large Populist, and even anarchist, element in the Chicago convention was noted at the time, and had its influence in dictating the platform and making the nominations. It found plain expression in the following paragraph of the platform adopted:

"We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and the rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners."

The plain intent of this is to deny to the general government the right to protect its own fixed property or its postal service when interstate commerce is imperiled by riots. It is simply a reiteration of Governor Altgeld's protest against the use of government troops to protect the mails and public property at the time of the Chicago strike riots, after Altgeld himself had shown his incapacity to deal with the mob, and when not only the railroad and government property, but the city itself was in danger.

The same hostility to the constitutional and orderly conduct of public affairs is found in the covert threat, found in the Chicago platform, to reorganize the supreme court after repudiating the decision of the supreme court on the income tax, the platform continues: "We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid."

This means nothing less than that the men who made the platform propose, if they come into power, to force resignations from the present bench and to fill the vacancies with judges appointed with a special view to overruling the income tax decision, or else to accomplish the same purpose by increasing the number of judges, the new ones to be appointed with the same design. In either case the purpose is essentially revolutionary in its character.

The omissions of the Democratic platform are hardly less offensive to the patriotic voter than its utterances. With the exception of a single mild sentence of sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence, it has not a single word upon our foreign relations, nothing about the Hawaiian affairs which the present administration so badly bungled; nothing attempted in the aggressive in Venezuela; nothing about the application of the Monroe doctrine to that affair; nothing about our interests in Nicaragua and the West Indies. Finally, referring to the destruction of American property in Armenia, it declares that there and everywhere, American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected, at every hazard and at any cost. The one platform, as if ashamed of the present administration, is almost absolutely silent on foreign affairs. The other gives clear enunciation of our claims and demands as a self-respecting power among the nations of the earth.

The Republican platform also declares in favor of the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine, for the maintenance of a strong navy, and for a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses; for a free and unrestricted ballot for every American citizen, with a fair count of the ballots thus cast; favors a national board of arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce; favors an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party, and denounces the unenviable and barbarous practice of lynching.

Upon all these questions of internal administration the Democratic platform is entirely silent. That platform is, in fact, so much taken up with the advocacy of a false system of finance and the denunciation of accumulated wealth, that it had little space for declaration in respect to good government, even if the heterogeneous mass that composed the convention had felt any inclination to consider the subject.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

The depositors of the New York saving banks outnumber the voters of the State by 308,237. It is hard to believe that the 1,732,382 savings bank depositors of New York will vote to change their credits from gold to silver. To do so would be a freak without a parallel in the history of civilization.—Globe Democrat.

THIS SPACE

BELONGS TO THE

H. JOSEPH COMPANY.

LOOK OUT FOR NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THE WORKINGMAN.

Suppose He Lived in Mexico, Under the Silver Standard.

There are 24 gold standard countries in the world, and eight silver standard countries or groups of countries. Of the latter the Central American states are small, and in China and Japan all other conditions of life are different from what they are in this favored land. Russia, Mexico and Peru are the nearest civilized of the silver standard countries, and Mexico is a very near neighbor to us. From reports made to the state department at Washington a table of the average weekly wages paid to different classes of mechanics and laborers has been compiled and is published as official. From this table the following figures are taken:

BRICKLAYERS.	
United States.....	\$ 2.18
Mexico.....	30 00
Russia.....	4 42
MASON.	
United States.....	\$21 00
Mexico.....	10 80
Russia.....	5 72
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.	
United States.....	\$20 00
Mexico.....	11 50
Russia.....	5 25

UNHEEDED WARNING.

Past Experiences Should Have Taught the People Better.

When the voters in 1892 listened to the siren voices of Democratic orators, promising better times and an enlarged foreign trade from the adoption of "tariff reform" measures, they went against the warnings of history, as well as against the soundest principles of political economy. Experiences under the low tariffs of 1816, 1832 and 1846 were all against them. In reference to the latter President Fillmore, in his message to congress in December, 1851, said:

"The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from \$65,000,000 in 1847 to \$21,000,000 in 1851, with almost a certainty of a still further reduction in 1852. The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country by increasing the demand and raising the price of our agricultural products in foreign markets. The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontrovertibly that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy."

These words were uttered as historical effect which the repeal of the protective tariff of 1842 by the free trade tariff of 1846 had upon the agricultural industry of the country. They can now be quoted with larger figures, as historical of the effect which the repeal of the McKinley tariff of 1890, by the Wilson tariff of 1894, had upon the same class of industries. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, which was the first full year under the Wilson tariff, they were \$553,215,317, a falling off of \$246,116,915, or about 30 per cent.

A return to protection and reciprocity is needed to bring back the figures of 1892.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

Senators Jones and Stewart Experience a Change of Heart.

Here is what Senator Jones, of Nevada, one of the ablest of the present advocates of a silver standard, said on the subject in 1874:

"I believe the sooner we came down to a purely gold standard the better it will be for the country."
Here is what Senator Stewart, of Nevada, one of the most intolerant of the present advocates of the silver standard, said in the same year:

"I want the standard gold, and no paper money not redeemable in gold."

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

A Whole Family.

Rev. L. A. Dunlap, of Mount Vernon, Mo., says: My children were afflicted with a cough resulting from Measles, my wife with a cough that prevented her from sleeping, more or less, for five years, and your White Wine of Tar Syrup has cured them all.

This is how "Sam" Jones the Georgia evangelist, views the political situation: "I believe the crowd running with McKinley have the money, the experience, and largely the brains of the country on their side, while Bryan and his hosts have oratory and theories and debts and dissatisfaction on their side. No living man can predict with any certainty the result of the November elections. It seems that fusion with the Populists is Bryan's only chance. The outlook is not first-class for fusion. I believe the Populist party is the most inhomogeneous, unmixable, anti-stick-together crew in the universe. I would sooner attempt to climb a ladder with an armful of eels and get to the top with all of them than to try to fuse anything with the Populists."

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

EVERY FARMER

Who wants his Horses and Cattle to do well through the winter, should not neglect to buy

PRATT'S FOOD.

It will more than pay you.

75c and \$1.50 per Sack.

For CHICKENS

Try a Packet of

Pratt's Poultry Food.

25c per Packet.

For Sale only at the Store of

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The Inter Ocean

Is the Most Popular Republican Newspaper of the West and Has the Largest Circulation.

TERMS BY MAIL.

DAILY (without Sunday).....\$4.00 per year

DAILY (with Sunday).....\$6.00 per year

The Weekly Inter Ocean—\$1.00

PER YEAR.

As a Newspaper THE INTER OCEAN keeps abreast of the times in all respects. It spares neither pains nor expense in securing

ALL THE NEWS AND THE BEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Weekly Inter Ocean

As a Family Paper Is Not Excelled by Any.

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YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT is the very best of its kind. Its LITERARY FEATURES are unequalled.

It is a WEEKLY PAPER, and contains the News of the World.

POLITICALLY IT IS REPUBLICAN, and gives its readers the benefits of the ablest discussions on all live political topics. It is published in Chicago and is in accord with the people of the West in both politics and literature.

Please remember that the price of THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN is ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address

THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS,

Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Luncheon served. Give me a call.

J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Michigan

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 22d day of September, A. D. 1894, and executed by Henry C. McKinley and Annie McKinley, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to Wm. Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on pages 452 and 453, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan;

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal, interest, and taxes at the date of this notice is the sum of \$489.50, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan (that being the place where the Court for the said County of Crawford is held) by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or sufficient portion thereof, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$10.00, namely all that certain place or parcel of land in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: The North Half of the North West Quarter (N 1/2 of the N W 1/4) and the North East Quarter (N E 1/4) of Section 18 (18) of Township 22 N. of Range 2 W. of Meridian 12 W. containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to government Survey thereof. Dated, Saginaw, Mich., June 15th, 1896.

EDWARD CORNING, EXECUTOR.

Jno. A. McKay, Attorney for Mortgagees, Saginaw, Mich.

June 15-1896

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

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EDWARD CORNING, EXECUTOR.

Jno. A. McKay, Attorney for Mortgagees, Saginaw, Mich.

June 15-1896

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Salling, Hanson & Co's. new advertisement.

Great Lace Sale, this week and next, at Claggetts'.

R. Hanson went to Detroit, last Monday.

A. J. Eickoff returned to Washington, D. C., last Monday.

Judge of Probate, W. C. Johnson, was in town last Friday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

H. Moon, of Beaver Creek, was in town, Friday.

H. Feldhauser, of Blaine, was in town, Friday.

H. Shreiber, of Grove, was in town Friday.

500 pounds of 35 cent Japan Tea to be sold for 25 cents, at Claggetts'.

J. M. Francis, of Grove, was in town, Friday.

T. Odell, of Center Plains, was in town, Saturday.

E. Cobb, of Maple Forest, was in town, Saturday.

J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest, was in town, Saturday.

Try "Our Favorite" Coffee, only 29 cents, and hard to beat, at Claggetts'.

Archie Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town, Monday.

Geo. Peacock, of Blaine, was in town, Monday.

Myron Dyer, of Blaine, was in town, Monday.

John Stephan, of Grove, was in town, Monday.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

T. Wakeley and A. Wakeley, of Grove, were in town, Monday.

J. Pym, of Grove, was in town, Monday.

Leon Stephan, of Grove, was in town, Monday.

J. K. Wright attended Court, at Roscommon, Monday.

David Ward was in the city, Monday, going south on the P. M. train.

Cas. Barber, Supervisor of Frederic township, was in town last Wednesday.

J. K. Bates, of Maple Forest, was in town last Thursday.

W. Batterson, of Frederic, was in town, last Thursday.

Now is the time to use Pratt's Food. For sale at S. H. & Co.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Batterson returned from a pleasant visit to Tawas City, Monday.

H. Schreiber, of Grove, dug over two bushels of potatoes from less than one square rod of ground.

The New Woman corset beats them all. It is the best 50 cent Corset on earth. Sold by S. C. Claggett.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sherman, of Maple Forest, were visiting in Grove with H. Schreiber, on Sunday.

Garland Ranges and Garland Heaters for sale at the store of S. H. & Co.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Miss Mason returned from Rochester, last week, where she has been visiting with relatives and friends.

Upper Crust people use Upper Crust Flour, because it is the best. Try it. For sale at Claggetts'.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Alexander accompanied Fred to Ann Arbor, last week, where he enters school.

The largest line of Outing Flannels ever shown in Northern Michigan, at Claggetts'.

Mrs. L. Fournier was called to Royal Oak last Saturday, by the serious illness of her father.

A complete line of Staley's Overalls and Underwear just received at S. H. & Co.

Geo. L. Alexander has been in attendance at the Circuit Court in Roscommon, this week.

Our Teas and Coffees are winners; so is our Refined Lard, and when you want good goods and low prices, go to Claggetts'.

Geo. Peacock, of Blaine, brought in a sample of apples that are perfect in form and coloring. Crawford county will be excellent for fruit.

Archie Howse has finished his threshing the season and reports 1271 bushels of oats, 3016 of wheat, and 5337 of rye, a total of 9624 bushels and there are three other separators in the county.

Republican headquarters will be open days and evenings, with the latest papers free reading for all.

Grand Opening of Printed Effects, at Claggetts'. The newest, the latest, the prettiest and the best. Don't fail to see them.

Mr. Bradshaw, the new Clerk at Fournier's, is a registered Pharmacist, and fully competent, to fill any prescription.

P. M. Hoyt, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday, happy over big crops and a successful year, besides the new baby.

S. H. & Co's. Butterfly Tea, beats them all. You should try a pound.

H. T. Shafer, of Center Plains was in town, last Friday. He marketed three winter pigs, which dressed 496 pounds.

Leon Stephan, of Grove, is going into the poultry business. He has bought the entire flock of geese (11 heads) of Fred F. Hoessli.

LOST—A Danish Hymn Book was lost somewhere in town, marked C. H. The finder will please leave it at this office.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Miss Jessie Owens will begin a four months term of school in the Coe county school house, Maple Forest, next Monday.

L. T. Wright went to Jackson, Tuesday, to spend a portion of his two weeks vacation visiting with his parents, and other friends.

Miss Matie DeWaele returned to West Bay City, Saturday, to attend school—Ros. News.—Her sudden death is noticed in another column.

That Columbia Garland Steel Range, on exhibit at S. H. & Co's., is a beauty. You should not fail to see it.

Frank and Chester Lelene, of South Branch, started Wednesday for the township of Beaver, Bay County, to spend the fall clearing on land owned by them there.—Roscommon News.

Wm. Jubb one of the old pioneers of the county, is lying at home in a very precarious condition, the result of an injury to his face, erysipelas setting in.—Oshtego Co. Herald.

At the M. E. Conference, at Flint, Rev. R. L. Cope was assigned to the charge of Grayling, and Roscommon. His continued residence here will be good news to his many friends.

When the hair begins to fall out or turn gray, the scalp needs doctoring, and we know of no better specific than Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

A Spider Web Social will be held at the residence of Rev. Mahorner, on Wednesday evening the 23d. All are cordially invited to attend, and assist in paying for the church organ.

Miss Maude Staley started for Grand Haven last Monday morning, where she will attend the Ladies Seminary. Our young people will miss her society.

Rev. S. Edgecumbe and wife returned to their home last Monday. If their vacation here has been as pleasant to them as to their friends, they will not regret their coming.

Raldness is either hereditary or caused by sickness, mental exhaustion, wearing tight-fitting hats, and by overwork and trouble. Hall's Renewer will prevent it.

L. Fournier, expecting a return of prosperous times after McKinley's election, has gone to Chicago, for a mammoth stock of holiday goods, which will excel anything ever shown in Grayling.

Miss Marcia Kendrick, of Marsland, Nebraska, arrived here yesterday morning, and will be "At Home" at our house. Eugene seems about as happy as though it was some other fellow's sister.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. B. Sherman, of Maple Forest, Aug. 23d, a son. Ben is happy in spite of hard times, and declares though money is close there is nothing short about this fellow.

The McKinley and Hobart Club have secured Mrs. Russell's vacant store, for headquarters and a reading room, where will be found a full supply of literature, and where all will be welcome.

Peter Kroman, in the employ of Salling, Hanson & Co., jumped from a tramway, 20 feet in height, to escape an approaching car. The concussion resulted in serious spinal injury.

The three months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Ostrander died Tuesday, after two days illness. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the whole community. The funeral occurs the day.—Atlanta Tribune.

Fournier's Drug Store is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, including everything in the line of school supplies, and the finest line of School Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

Col. Worden put in an appearance, Monday, after a long vacation. We are glad to see him back.

F. R. Deckrow was subpoenaed as a witness in the Circuit Court, at Roscommon Monday.

L. S. Benson has been in Detroit and Cleveland, for the past two weeks, for choosing a new stock of goods.

S. E. Odell will do Photograph work at the Gallery opposite Court House for a period of three weeks. All who want any work in his line will please call, and you will receive fair treatment.

FOR SALE—I offer for sale my cottage of eight rooms, with two lots and a barn for four horses, good well and shrubbery, for less than half its value. One block from the school house, and a desirable location in every way. Who wants a big bargain? JEROME GRAY.

J. C. Hanson and wife started for their annual vacation, last Tuesday. Mr. Hanson will attend the reunion of his regiment, at Union City, Ind., October 7th and 8th, of which association he is President, and they will visit at Indianapolis, Logansport, and Anderson. The AVANTAGE wishes for them a pleasant trip.

At the McKinley and Hobart Club meeting on Monday night J. Fredrickson was elected President in place of Frank Buell, resigned, and C. A. Lyon Secretary, in place of Gus M. Harris, who also resigned on account of other duties. The club now has a membership of 401.—Oshtego Co. Herald.

Mr. C. E. Bradshaw, of Yale, arrived here last Saturday, to take the place of Fred. Culver in Fournier's Drug Store. Mr. Culver goes to Saginaw the 21st, where he will take an interest and charge of the business of the Loranger Drug Store. While we welcome the coming of Mr. Bradshaw, all of our citizens will regret the going of "Fred," who seems an integral part of Grayling, but all will wish him success.

The news of the sudden death of Miss Matie DeWaele saddened the hearts of her many friends here, who enjoyed her presence but a short time ago. We have not full particulars, but learn that she was attacked with appendicitis, that an operation was performed that promised to be successful, but that a fatal collapse followed. Her sorrowing family have the sympathy of this community.

What might be called a "Pioneer Surprise Party" was given at the residence of W. A. Masters, last Saturday afternoon and evening, in honor of the presence of Rev. and Mrs. S. Edgecumbe, who was one of the pioneer preachers here. In the afternoon more than a score of ladies were assembled at Dr. Woodworth's, where they loaded their well filled baskets on a dray and took up the line of march to the South side, and caught Mr. and Mrs. Masters engaged in their usual avocations, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgecumbe preparing to make calls. The surprise was complete, and the enjoyment of the day could not well be excelled. A number of gentlemen went down to tea, and staid the evening, living over the early days of our village. Among those present was Mr. M. S. Hartwick, the first resident of Crawford county, and Mrs. R. S. Babbitt, who had been here 23 years that day. It was an old time reunion which will be long remembered.

The October number of the DELIN-EATOR is called the autumn number, and its many colored plates of Dress Modes and Millinery reflect the rich but subdued tints characterizing Autumnal Fashions. Mothers will find especially helpful the Directions for Fitting Out the Family with Autumn and Winter Clothing. Both hostess and guest will enjoy what Mary Cadwalader Jones has to say about Hospitality. Maude C. Murray Miller begins a Series entitled "Six Important Days in a Woman's Life," with "The Day She is Born." Mrs. A. B. Longstreet writes about "Some Notable Woman in Business, and there are the usual entertaining departments of Tea-Table Chat, New Books, Seasonable Cookery, Knitting, Tatting, Lace-Making, etc. Published by the Butterick Publishing Co., New York City. Price \$1.00 per year.

Jack Pine Correspondence.

Potatoes in this vicinity, will be an excellent crop.

Henry Hartman threshed 444 bushels of grain this season.

David Ryckman, of Grove, threshed 115 bushels of rye, from 8 acres.

There was a heavy frost in this vicinity, Sept. 3d, doing great damage to corn and buckwheat on low lands. Chas. Bason and Benjamin Guster, of Oscoda county, threshed for farmers in this community with a traction engine.

Everybody is anxious about the seeding at present. We are all behind on account of the late threshing and wet weather.

Mr. Guster, an old veteran from the soldiers home, was the guest of his brother Benjamin, during last week. It was a happy meeting after a separation of 12 years.

The weather has been hot and muggy all the week, so as to make threshing disagreeable. Buckwheat has been left in the fields to be threshed out with a flail, after it is dry.

XX.

List of Jurors

For the Circuit Court, September Term, which convenes Monday, the 28th:

BLAINE TP.—Geo. Knecht, L. C. Huxley and Peter Aebli.

BALD.—Joseph J. Royce, Dan McGillis.

BEAVER CREEK.—David Raymond, Ralph Hanna and H. G. Benedict.

CENTER PLAINS.—John A. Breaker, Jas. Burton and J. B. Carter.

FREDERIC.—Jus. S. Barber, Jas. Smith and J. W. Wallace.

GROVE.—Reuben Babbitt, Frank S. Johnson and S. B. Wakeley.

GRAYLING.—John Staley, Joseph King and R. D. Conline.

MAPLE FOREST.—Ed Cobb and W. Sherman.

SOUTH BRANCH.—Henry Funck and August Funck.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grain Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Best Family Medicine

"I have taken Ayer's Pills for many years, and always derived the best results from their use. For stomach and liver troubles, and for the cure of headache,

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

cannot be equalled. When my friends ask me what is the best remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver, or bowels, my invariable answer is Ayer's Pills."—Mrs. MAY JOHNSON, New York City.

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

S. S. Claggett has just received the largest line of Shoes ever shown in Northern Michigan. His stock is now complete, and his prices hard to beat. If Shoes you want to fit your feet, then go to Claggetts'.

Mrs. L. O. Hathaway, of Bay City, will be at the Grayling House Oct. 1st, 2d and 3d with an attractive stock of Dressed Millinery, which she will sell at low rates. Call on her, and get her prices.

Osmond Hart, whose leg was amputated some time ago, had to submit to another amputation, yesterday, the bone being diseased. Dr. Insley removed about an inch and a half of bone, and his complete recovery is now hoped for.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican electors of Grayling township will meet at the Court House, on Friday evening, September 25th, at 7:30, for the purpose of electing 17 delegates to the County Convention to be held October 1st, 1896.

By Order of T. P. COMMITTEE.

Maple Forest Correspondence.

F. R. Deckrow has finished sowing his winter wheat.

Mrs. Neal Patton attended meeting last Sunday at the school house.

Miss Anna T. Reardon commenced school in the Malco district, last Monday.

E. Forbush, and James Knibbs, went to Gaylord, last week with a load of wheat to get ground into flour.

J. K. Bates went to Grayling, last Thursday.

Mrs. E. Forbush and Mrs. W. T. Lewis, returned from Petoskey last Tuesday, having a very pleasant trip.

Charles Knibbs received a letter from his father, stating that he was no better.

Mrs. Gilbert Vallad went to Grayling, last Wednesday.

There is some talk about organizing a Republican Club in this town.

M. P.

Jack Pine Correspondence.

Potatoes in this vicinity, will be an excellent crop.

Henry Hartman threshed 444 bushels of grain this season.

David Ryckman, of Grove, threshed 115 bushels of rye, from 8 acres.

There was a heavy frost in this vicinity, Sept. 3d, doing great damage to corn and buckwheat on low lands. Chas. Bason and Benjamin Guster, of Oscoda county, threshed for farmers in this community with a traction engine.

Everybody is anxious about the seeding at present. We are all behind on account of the late threshing and wet weather.

Mr. Guster, an old veteran from the soldiers home, was the guest of his brother Benjamin, during last week. It was a happy meeting after a separation of 12 years.

The weather has been hot and muggy all the week, so as to make threshing disagreeable. Buckwheat has been left in the fields to be threshed out with a flail, after it is dry.

XX.

List of Jurors

For the Circuit Court, September Term, which convenes Monday, the 28th:

BLAINE TP.—Geo. Knecht, L. C. Huxley and Peter Aebli.

BALD.—Joseph J. Royce, Dan McGillis.

BEAVER CREEK.—David Raymond, Ralph Hanna and H. G. Benedict.

CENTER PLAINS.—John A. Breaker, Jas. Burton and J. B. Carter.

FREDERIC.—Jus. S. Barber, Jas. Smith and J. W. Wallace.

GROVE.—Reuben Babbitt, Frank S. Johnson and S. B. Wakeley.

GRAYLING.—John Staley, Joseph King and R. D. Conline.

MAPLE FOREST.—Ed Cobb and W. Sherman.

SOUTH BRANCH.—Henry Funck and August Funck.

Farmer's Pic Nic.

The Annual Pic-Nic of the Crawford County Farmer's Association will be held at their grounds, on September 26th, 1896. All are invited to attend. The Executive Board postponed the Pic-Nic until that date on account of the Roscommon Fair. All are requested to help clean the grounds, on September 24th.

H. FUNCK, Secretary.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican electors of Crawford County will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, on Thursday, October 1st, 1896, at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating County officers to be supported at the next election, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

The several townships will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Maple Forest 3 Grayling 17
Frederic 3 Ball 2
Grove 2 South Branch 2
Blaine 2 Center Plains 2
Beaver Creek 2

R. D. CONLINE, CHAIRMAN.
JOHN STALEY, Secretary.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Crawford County will meet at the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Mich., on Saturday, October 3d, 1896, at 1:30 p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following county officers, to wit: Judge of Probate, Sheriff, Clerk, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Pros. Attorney, Circuit Court Commissioner, Surveyor, and two Coroners, and to transact such other business, as may come properly before said convention. All those who are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, are invited to participate in our convention. The delegates to each township are as follows, to wit:

Ball, 2; Beaver Creek, 2; Blaine, 2; Center Plains, 2; Grayling, 21; Grove, 2; Frederic, 4; Maple Forest, 3; South Branch, 2.

Dead, Grayling, Mich., September 15th, 1896.

JAMES K. WRIGHT, Chairman.

J. W. HARTWICK, Clerk.

DR. J. A. ELLIS, DENTAL SURGEON.

OFFICE, IN GOUPIL BUILDING, GRAYLING, MICH.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 15th day of May A. D. 1895, and executed by Hugh McCallum, a single man, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William Corning, of Roscommon, New York, and recorded on the 15th day of May A. D. 1895, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in Liber A. D. 1895, on pages 622 and 623, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan.

AND WHEREAS, the said mortgage is claimed to be due for principal and interest, at the date of this notice, is the sum of \$222.65, and no proceedings have been taken to enforce the same, or to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House, in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Crawford is held) by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient to pay the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$10.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land, in and adjoining the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: The South East Quarter of the South West Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of the Township twenty-eight (28) North Range three (3) West, containing forty and seven (47) acres of land, more or less, according to the survey of August A. D. 1895, there being no other claimants of record.

Dated, Saginaw, Mich., June 11th, 1896.

ANNA CORNING, EXECUTRIX.

JNO A. MCKAY, Attorney for Mortgagees, Saginaw, Mich.

June 25th-1896

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 17th day of March A. D. 1894, and executed by John W. Wallace and Jane Wallace, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William Corning, of Roscommon, New York, and recorded on the 18th day of March A. D. 1894, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in Liber A. D. 1894, on pages 388 and 389 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan.

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest at the date of this notice is the sum of \$245.35, and no proceedings have been taken to enforce the same, or to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House, in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court of the said County of Crawford is held, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof, to pay the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$10.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land, in and adjoining the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: The Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of the Township twenty-eight (28) North Range three (3) West, containing eighty and seven (87) acres of land, more or less, according to the survey of August A. D. 1895, there being no other claimants of record.

Dated, Saginaw, Mich., June 11th, 1896.

ANNA CORNING, EXECUTRIX.

JNO A. MCKAY, Attorney for Mortgagees, Saginaw, Mich.

June 25th-1896

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

State of Michigan: ss.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Hill, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said Henry Hill, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Crawford, on the 18th day of August A. D. 1896, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford, in said state, on Saturday, the 30th day of October A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead claim of the widow of said deceased, all that certain piece of land, with and particularly known and described as lots five (5) and six (6) of Block eighteen (18) of the village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated, August 18th, 1896.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, Administrator.

aug20-1w

SCHOOL BOOKS!

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE

Is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, &c., including everything in the line of School Supplies.

LI HUNG CHANG

LI HUNG CHANG is the title of the "grand old man" of China. In length of public service, in the character of that service and of the myriads of people in whose behalf it was rendered, in his intellectual attainments, his unique characteristics and in his commanding personality, Li Hung Chang stands above any other citizen in the Celestial empire. He is, says Hon. John W. Foster, the renowned American diplomat and who was the adviser of Li Hung Chang, the most distinguished visitor that the great continent of Asia has sent to Europe or America during this generation.



LI'S FAMOUS YELLOW JACKET.

He is a striking illustration of the workings of the social and political system of the Chinese empire. Although it is the oldest monarchy on earth it may be said to possess no hereditary nobility. It is the only land which bases its aristocracy on letters, and in this respect is a near approach to a pure democracy. The highest posts in the empire, except the few places held by the princes of the imperial blood, are open to the lowest subject, and the road to them is through the three grades of the competitive scholastic examinations held in the district, the province and at Peking, the imperial capital.

Li Hung Chang, whose father was in no wise distinguished, passed in all the grades and in the final contest at Peking came out with distinguished honors among 20,000 competitors. He therefore has reason to take pride in his accomplishments as a scholar, though judged by the Western standard of education Chinese scholars would hold a very low grade. They have no conception of learning as understood in the West—of mathematics, chemistry, geology, or kindred sciences, and of universal history. Indeed, they have a very imperfect knowledge of even their own curriculum of study embraces the Chinese classics and philosophy (a voluminous compilation, especially holding in eminence the teachings of Confucius), the theory of government, and Chinese poetry and history. It is the standard fixed 2,000 years ago, and has undergone little change in the succeeding centuries. One of our diplomatic representatives tells of a conversation had with one of the most distinguished scholars and highest officers in the empire, in which they canvassed

and inflamed, raised a force of militia and harassed the rear of the rebel army on its march. The rebels were checked in their advance on the capital and were forced to return to Nanking. Li Hung Chang's services in contributing to the defeat of the rebels were recognized by the general of the imperial army, Tseng-Kwo-fan, and Li's army was attached to the main army and Li himself was appointed an important post. He soon displayed great military qualities and became the active commander in the field. He joined to his army a band of numerous European mercenaries and commanded by an American sailor named Ward, and afterward, on Ward's death, led by Gen. Gordon. This army was called "the ever victorious army," and victory after victory was won until the rebellion was crushed. The rebellion had cost the empire dearly. Nearly half of it had been laid waste and 20,000,000 lives had been sacrificed. Li Hung Chang emerged from it with a high military reputation and the most famous man in the nation. He was made an earl, was presented with the yellow jacket, the exclusive emblem of imperial favor, and was appointed viceroy of an important province. But he was not suffered to engage in the administration of civil affairs. Numerous revolts occurred after the suppression of the Taiping rebellion, and for several years Li Hung Chang was engaged in suppressing them.

And then came, in 1870, the horrible butchery of French missionaries and nuns and of the French consul at Tientsin. The French Government demanded heavy reparation and the Chinese Government hesitated. Li Hung Chang was transferred as viceroy to the province of Chihli, where the riot had occurred, and so well did he manage the affair that peace was restored, complete atonement made to the French, and war was thereby averted to the benefit of the Chinese. French honors were conferred on Li Hung Chang; he was made imperial tutor, grand secretary of state and was created a noble of the first rank. These offices made him since the first official and spokesman of the Government under the Emperor. As Governor of Chihli he became the guardian and protector of the Emperor, the capital being within the province. His office as imperial tutor brought him into intimate relations with the imperial household and his diplomatic duties at Tientsin, following the massacre, distinguished him as a diplomat in every important treaty negotiation or diplomatic controversy of his Government. Probably no living man has received such signal marks of respect from his diplomatic antagonists as he. In the Margary affair, a most serious controversy with Great Britain, he was so straightforward and just in meeting the demands of that Government that Sir Thomas Wade was led to make an important concession, "in recognition of the frankness with which he had negotiated this very troublesome business." In the adjustment of the French conflict with China of 1884-85, the French minister inserted in the treaty a renunciation of all claims for indemnity, in order thereby to pay a mark of regard to the patriotic wisdom of his excellency Li Hung Chang.

His Work as Viceroy. As Viceroy of Chihli much of his time was occupied in the organization of the army, the building of a navy and the fortification of the approaches to the capital, a work in which he was greatly hampered by the conservatism of the central government. In addition to periodical revolts, China is often afflicted with disastrous floods and terrible famines, and with many of these the Viceroy had much to do. In 1877-78 Chihli and other neigh-

boring provinces were visited by one of the most fearful famines in their history, in which it is estimated that about 9,000,000 persons perished. The Viceroy Li was the most prominent agent in staying the ravages of this fatal scourge, and his energy, administrative capacity and large-hearted charity were extensively displayed in the measures for relief.

While Li Hung Chang is the greatest statesman China has ever produced, and ranks among the topmost men of the age, he is also conspicuous for two widely diverse things—great wealth and great happiness. He is one of the ten richest men on the globe, and goes through the world laughing. Gen. Grant said he was the happiest man he had ever known.

This wealth is estimated at near five hundred millions of dollars, and it was acquired by him in a typical way. Before Li Hung Chang came to power, China possessed neither railroads, telegraph, telephones nor hospitals. Now it has all four, mostly owned by Li. Through the powerful influence of Prince Kung, he was enabled to establish factories and reap the benefit of them, while giving occupation to his countrymen. By the introduction of silk-loom he has made Chinese silk, once so rare and costly, cheap; and he has engaged artists who can work by stencil as well as by brush, so that Chinese decoration has been reduced to a trifle. In one of Li's factories candlesticks are made at a cost of 10 cents each, and they are sold to importers at \$9 apiece. His latest mercantile venture is the manufacture of bicycles. They are made on hand grates. Li is the Chinese Government, which is untried property, and he pays no rental for the buildings, which were built by granted workmen at no expense to himself. The material in the bicycles costs only a trifle, and the labor even less, for a Chinese workman will cheerfully work for a trifle a day and a dinner of rice. These machines, it is said, can be sold in the United States for \$18 apiece, and they are excellent specimens of workmanship. Li Hung Chang is a monopolist upon a gigantic scale. Other Chinamen may have been abundant enough to realize the wisdom of accumulating and conducting



LI HUNG CHANG. (From a late London photograph.)

than it does to an American. To a Chinaman it means that Chang is about the most powerful subject in all the empire. Chang has many yellow jackets. The one he wore when presented to President Cleveland was made of gorgeous yellow shiny plush. It looked like a fabric made of spun gold. It is cut in one piece and is the perfection of textile art and garment cutting. The last time the jacket was taken away was on the occasion of the defeat of the Chinese in Korea and in the naval battle off the mouth of the Yalu River by the Japanese. But he was soon restored to imperial favor and successfully conducted the peace negotiations with Japan.

Seeks to Reform China. Li Hung Chang has introduced some important reforms into China and hopes to introduce many more, although he is greatly hampered by the antiquated customs of the empire. He has greatly improved the educational system and he is striving to make fitness and not scholarship the test for entrance into public service. While a disciple of Confucius and a firm believer in Confucian philosophy he is tolerant toward Christianity, and welcomes the aid given by foreigners toward the betterment of the Chinese nation. Though a military leader, in the Chinese acceptance of the term, he is a man of peace and deplores war. His visit to Europe and America is to study their systems of governments with a view of adopting that which commends itself to him in the systems.

Li Hung Chang, since his attendance at the czar's coronation in Moscow, has been traveling in Europe and America and has been everywhere received with marks of the highest consideration. It may be remembered that on the occasion of Gen. Grant's tour around the world he was the guest of Li Hung Chang and the recipient of much honor. Li Hung Chang still remembers the dead General, and on each Decoration Day the Chinese embassy in Washington plants a wreath of flowers on Grant's tomb in Riverside.



DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF LI'S SUITE.

New York. It was thus doubly met that America should honor the greatest living Asiatic.

Li Hung Chang is now in his 74th year, and is a man of commanding presence, standing fully six feet in height. Judged in the light of his education, his first experience and his surroundings he must be regarded as the first of the living statesmen of Asia and one of the most distinguished of the public men of the world.

SAVED BY HER BIG SLEEVE.

A Lady's Narrow Escape from Being Fatally Bitten by a Copperhead. Balloon sleeves, ribbed with stays of whalebone, saved a young lady at West Point a few days ago from being fatally bitten by a copperhead snake. The young lady, Miss Florence Sears, of New York, visited West Point with a number of friends and was leading the party on the mountain side overlooking the training ground of the young soldiers. She stooped to pick a bunch of wild flowers. As she was about grasping the flowers she heard



FLORENCE SEARS.

a startling, hissing sound. Not realizing what the danger was she threw up her right arm to ward off some unseen pest. In a moment a copperhead snake struck at her from beneath a loose rock just above where she was standing.

Miss Sears saw the reptile as it struck at her. It was too late to jump back, and the arm that she had thrown upward caught the blow. It saved her face from injury, and the balloon sleeves of her waist almost baffled the snake. But the strike of the poisonous reptile was a vigorous one. The sharp teeth and fangs tore through the light cloth and hooked in the whalebone stays. As the reptile's weight dragged it down, it tore the sleeve and the fangs scratched along the skin from shoulder to elbow. The incisions, however, were not deep, and the deadly poison, it is believed, did not enter the victim's veins.

At Miss Sears' feet was a large stone. She was still bending over when the snake struck her. She plucked up the stone and crushed the snake's head before it could gather itself for another strike. When she had bravely done this without uttering a scream, her courage vanished. She gave one cry and faint falling across the dead snake.

Cause of the Matabele Revolt. A German who has been living in South Africa for a long time has addressed to one of his compatriots a letter in which he gives the following as the original cause of the Matabele revolt: The young women in Matabeleland are seductive, handsome, well formed and very agreeable, though somewhat proud and vain. Many whites at Bulawayo, and nearly all Europeans in the country around, have taken some of these girls for their wives, with the ready consent of the latter. These girls insult the men of their own race, calling them "the dogs of the white men," and they decline any friendship with them. That contempt has irritated the Matabeles against the Europeans and incited them to insurrection. —New York Tribune.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Trouble.—Many men and women bear their burdens three times—before, in the present and after. Once is a great deal.—Rev. M. W. Stryker, Presbyterian, Hamilton, N. Y.

Self-Cure.—Sin never cures itself. Drunkenness is not cured by the misery it entails. Impurity is not cured by its pains and loathsomeness.—Rev. Dr. Holmes, Baptist, Terre Haute.

Heroism.—The real hero is the spiritual hero, the man not afraid to do right. Christ, in such a view, must forever remain the brightest example of earthly heroism.—Rev. W. A. Gardner, Christian Church, San Francisco.

Poverty and Wealth.—It is no disgrace to be poor if we have done our duty, and it is no sin to be rich if we have dealt honestly with our fellow men.—Rev. J. H. Hartman, Baptist, Cleveland.

Politics and Religion.—I have no sympathy with the pious notion that a Christian should take no part in political matters until politics is purified. That is rank heresy. Evil never purifies itself.—Rev. U. F. Swengel, Evangelist, Philadelphia.

Wealth.—When a man like Gould accumulates \$75,000,000 and gives none to charity, he is not great. The mere accumulation of wealth is not greatness. Many other qualities are necessary.—Rev. Solon Cobb, Presbyterian, Pittsburg.

White Slavery.—The American black slave had as a rule a better time than the American white slave is having. Cane fields and cotton fields had their drawbacks, but it was not a sweatshop.—Rev. Myron Reed, Independent, Denver.

The Rich Men.—The landlord has burdens that the tenant knows nothing of, the employer has cares that are unknown to the employed, and the capitalist has to bear burdens of which the pauper is ignorant.—Rev. Herbert Welch, Methodist, Brooklyn.

Greatness.—To be great we must become as little children. The docile, the simple, the childlike, and innocent are the truly great, and without these grand qualities there can be no greatness.—Rev. John Hemphill, Presbyterian, San Francisco.

Every-Day Morality.—The whole of man's life should be developed upon a high moral plane. Duties to society should not be performed from inferior motives. Industries should be conducted upon the plane of usefulness, not profitableness.—Rev. W. D. Williams, Congregationalist, San Francisco.

Faith and Works.—The seen and the unseen are not separate, but intimately connected. The unseen controls the seen. An invincible God is the guide to a visible life. Whatever is embraced in the word faith finds its outcome in works.—Rev. Newton Simmonds, Baptist, Philadelphia.

What Religion Is.—All history and observation show that religion is something for every individual in every age and in every part of the world. It is an instinctive impulse in every human breast, but manifested sometimes in the grossest forms.—Rev. Dr. Smalley, Congregationalist, Jamestown, N. Y.

Experience.—He who really seeks to know the truth will not long be kept in doubt. Each man may test Christ's power to forgive sins. Each may know this for himself. It is the supreme test—the test of personal experience.—Rev. C. B. Mitchell, Methodist, Kansas City.

Then and Now.—We live amid the blaze of Gospel glory. Ancient workers had but a dim taper to guide their feet, but we have the brightest sunbeams. They had the shadow, we have the golden harvest.—Rev. Dr. Stevens, Methodist, Crawfordville, Ind.

Overcoming Evil.—The first thing necessary in overcoming sin is the conquest of ourselves. The human heart is deceitful over all things, and a Christian life is not an easy thing. The struggle against sin is the saddest struggle and hardest fight men have ever made in this world.—Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Baptist, Brooklyn.

Love.—Love does not sit down with narrow heart to count the cost and see just how much or how little it may do for the beloved. Selfishness laughs at love's sacrifice, which it cannot understand and does not desire to imitate, and rebukes much of what love does as waste.—Rev. A. S. Dealey, Episcopalian, Jamestown, N. Y.

Stewardship.—Many of us go through this life without one thought of God, and when we are called upon to give an account of our stewardship we are not ready. We should always bear in mind why we are placed on this earth, and when our time has come be ready to give an account of ourselves.—Rev. Father Powers, Catholic, Brooklyn.

The Mystery of the Pearl. The usual source of pearls found within the oyster appears to be the intrusion of some small foreign body which sets up an irritation of cuticle. The only means of defense open to the mollusk is to deposit a layer of nacre around the irritating particle, and thus cut it off from the soft, tender skin. A grain of sand or a small crustacean may slip in between the lips, and setting up irritation, provoke the cuticle to deposit around it a series of thin films of nacre. These are added to from time to time, the little nucleus is completely encased, and a pearl is the result.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Absent-Minded. The palm for absent-mindedness is probably taken by a learned German who a Berlin comic paper calls Professor Dusel, of Bonn. One day the professor noticed his wife placing a large bouquet on his desk.

"What does that mean?" he asked. "Why?" she exclaimed, "don't you know that this is the anniversary of your marriage?" "Ah, indeed, is it?" said the professor, politely. "Kindly let me know when yours comes around, and I will endeavor to reciprocate the favor!"

BOY RIDES A TURTLE

Method of Locomotion Employed by an Ingenious Florida Youth. Among the visitors to Philadelphia recently was John Ralnes of New York, who sells clothing in the South. John usually has a good story to tell, and the last trip furnished him his best. "When in Tampa, Fla., he said, 'I had to take a buggy ride to visit some country customers, and going along the road I overtook the most singular mode of locomotion I ever saw. A half-grown boy was riding a huge sea turtle. It is not uncommon in Florida for these big green turtles to grow to an immense size, and this one would probably measure five feet across the back. He had wandered too far on the beach, and his passage to the ocean being intercepted



THE BOY WHO RIDES A TURTLE.

by a rail, the boy succeeded in throwing him on his back, and then it was easy to get him in a wagon and take him home. The captor contrived a harness which fastened tightly around the neck of the reptile. A turtle will travel in the direction his head is pointed, and the matter of guiding him was, therefore, far from difficult. The boy sat on the turtle, with his feet folded under him, tailor fashion, and while a horse or a bicycle might make better time neither would be more comfortable. These turtles are very strong, and a considerable load could be packed on his back and he would draw it. If he showed a disposition to stop or balk a prod in the fleshy part of the legs with a pointed stick the boy carried with him for that purpose never failed to start him up. I had a camera with me, and if you don't believe the story here it is. Take a look at it." A reporter borrowed the photograph and the illustration was copied from it.

MECHANICAL HAT RAISER.

Patented for Armless and Very Lazy Men. An inventor has come to the rescue of the man who is too lazy to tip his hat. The invention, it can truthfully be said, is a great thing for an armless man. It is nothing less than a mechanical arrangement for raising the hat, instead of using the hand and arm. The inventor says graphically that to carry into effect the broad feature of this invention, which comprehends the automatic elevation and rotation of a man's hat to effect a unique salutation, I preferably employ mechanism held in a case removably clamped on the head of the wearer of the hat, while the hat is detachably secured to the working parts of the device that raise the hat, completely rotate it, and deposit it correctly

on the head of the wearer every time said person bows his head, and then assumes an erect posture, all parts of the novel device being completely inclosed in and concealed by the hat.

"Should the wearer of the hat having the novel mechanism within it and engaging his head, as before explained, desire to salute another party, it will only be necessary for him to bow his head to cause the weight block to spring forward. The swing of the block, as stated, will, by the consequent vibration rearwardly of the upper end of the arm, push the rod backward and release the stud on the rock arm from an engagement with the lifting arm, so that the latter will, by stress of the spring, be forcibly rocked down into contact with the pin."



THE HAT RAISER.

Mrs. Sewall. Mrs. Arthur Sewall, wife of the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is a daughter of the late Charles Crooker, of Bath, Me. She was educated in Ipswich, and afterward traveled extensively in this country and Europe. She is a wide reader, a proficient student, and a well-versed French scholar; but, especially, she has an artistic temperament. A large collection of water colors and landscape photographs made by her in her travels testify to this; and she has received diplomas for her work as an expert amateur photographer in Paris, New York and Boston. While she is in no sense an invalid, Mrs. Sewall's health has not been good for some time, and she has been compelled to forego social duties to a considerable extent for the last few years.

She—These reporters are so careless! This paper says I have been "for years one of the handsomest women in society." He—Well my dear, what is the objection to that? She—Why, I never said anything about "for years."—Puck.

Mudger feels sure his new Romeo and Juliet will make a hit. "What are the high lights?" "Juliet dives off the balcony in her bloomers and they elope on their wheels."—Chicago Record.

The Cream of Current Events

On trains which go with lightning speed Men spend their time and skill, But nothing matter will ever go As quick as a man will. —New York Herald.

Fat—Shut their lips! It is not enough, let alone stirrin' it up wid them dummed olelectric fans.—Life.

Mary—Oh, I just live in Reggy's heart. Alice—How do you like living in a hat?—Washington Times.

Bubbles—My wife and I met by accident. Thrown together by chance, as it were. "What woman (eagerly)—Did you break the bicycles?—Buffalo Times.

"Why, Mr. Fortly, you are all done up." "What's the matter?" "Bicycle." "But you don't ride a wheel."—"No, but the other fellow does."—Flegende Blaetter.

"I knew a fellow that could tame a tiger with a glance of his eye." "What became of him?" "He's dead." "He tried it on a bicycle scorcher."—Chicago Record.

She—Won't you protect me, sir? This shameless fellow has been following me for the past fifteen minutes. "He-O, yes, if you prefer me."—Humoristische Blaetter.

Lady—Clara's honeymoon was completely spoiled. "How?" "Lucy." The papers containing the account of the wedding did not reach her.—Brooklyn Life.

"Dreadful how the bicycle is running oats out of the market." "Yes, it is; but the crop of wild oats seems to be coming along about as usual."—Chicago News.

Teacher—By "transparent" we mean something through which you can see. Who can give an illustration of a transparent object? Pupil—A ladder. Flegende Blaetter.

"Es long as day's got plenty of rain." "I paid a doctor to come and see me, 'cause I was 'sore man' don't seem to care whether day hab any 'sponder buttons or not."—Washington Star.

"Mamma, the doctor ask me why you didn't come to church." "What did you tell him, Bobby?" "I said you was a-keeping all your good clothes clean for go to th' seashore."—Chicago Record.

"The president of our health club has been taken away to a sanitarium." "What ailed her?" "The doctors think she broke down her constitution keeping files out of her house."—Chicago Record.

"I thought Wibble was such a good rider, and here he goes and smashes his wheel against a brewery wagon." "That wasn't awkwardness. It was a case of fascination."—Indianapolis Journal.

Sportsman—I want something convenient to carry bait in. Clerk—Yes, sir. Here's a very handsome article—silver can, holds a pint. Or would you prefer one in a wicker case?—Buffalo Express.

"I think it's a shame, Cyrus, that we've let Emerald grow up without trying to give her some kind of musical training." She can't sing at all. "That's true, Emily—but she knows it."—Chicago Tribune.

"That Charley Spindles is a horrid fellow, isn't he?" "Yes, but he once saved me from a mad bull." "How was that?" "I saw Charley coming, and went through another field."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Were you ever bothered by horse thieves out here?" Inquired the tourist. "Well, yes," said the native of Oklahoma, "there used to be a good many hanging around, but I haven't seen one for a year."—Truth.

"Do you call that fresh pork?" said the chronically grumpy man. "Why, it's an insult to every hog in the land." "I beg your pardon," said the waiter politely, "I did not mean to insult you."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mrs. Weary (reading)—The body of a book agent was found on Blank street this morning. He had evidently been murdered. Mr. Weary (meditative)—Um—er—really, now, I think that was going most too far.—New York Weekly.

Mrs. Walker—I don't see why the doctors all recommend bicycle riding. If it makes people healthier, it is a loss to the doctors. Mr. Walker—I know; but they figure that one sound, healthy rider will disable at least five pedestrians per week.—Puck.

Impecunious editor—I say, Porticus, lend me ten dollars, will you? Porticus—Sorry, old man, I haven't got it. Here's a twenty-five-dollar sonnet, though. If you'll take it to the cashier and have it changed, I'll be happy to accommodate you.—Bazar.

"That, sir," said the phrenologist, placing the tips of his long, bony fingers on a hump on Bliggins' head, "is your bump of locomotion." "Right you are," replied Bliggins; "I got that last night while trying to learn to ride a bicycle."—Buffalo Express.

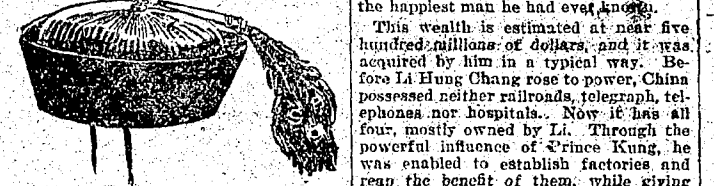
"What do you suppose caused the natives to think that Little Billy had a wife up in the sky?" "Oh, from his happy, careless manner, they naturally judged that he was freed for the time being from some weight on his mind."—Philadelphia North American.

A Forcible Stimule. "Your honor," said a lawyer in a recent trial in England, "the argument of my learned friend is lighter than vanity. It is air; it is smoke. From top to bottom it is absolutely nothing. And, therefore, your honor, it falls to the ground by its own weight."

Hiccoughs. A new method of stopping hiccoughs is said to have been accidentally discovered in a French hospital. It consists in thrusting the tongue out of the mouth and holding it thus for a short time.

COPY OF THE PICTURE TAKEN IN CHINA SHOWING LI HUNG CHANG AND GEN. GRANT.

their respective systems of education; and he reports that his Chinese friend had never heard of Homer, Virgil, or Shakespeare; knew something of Alexander having crossed the Indus, had a vague knowledge of Caesar and Napoleon, but none whatever of Hannibal, Peter the Great, Wellington, or other modern soldiers; and he was ignorant of astronomy, mathematics, or the modern sciences. When the American minister expressed surprise at these defects in Chinese education, the mandarin replied: "That is your civilization, and you learn it; we have ours, and we learn it. For centuries we have gone



LI HUNG CHANG'S HAT.

on satisfied to know what we know. Why should we care to know what you know?"

From Student to Warrior. In China the competitive examination ends with admission to office; beyond that step promotion must come through other methods. Li Hung Chang secured the right of admission to office through his assiduous application to study and every succeeding step in his upward career has been attained by his own genius and capacity. It was the intention of Li Hung Chang to devote himself to study, but an event occurred just after his return to his father's home on the Yangtze River, after his successful examination at Peking, that changed the current of his life. The Taiping rebellion, which was directed against the reigning dynasty, was then at its height and its leaders had captured the ancient capital, Nanking, and were marching at the head of a triumphant army toward the capital, Peking. Li Hung Chang, his youthful ac-

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

To Detect Hog Cholera—Beekeeping for Farmers—How, When and What to Feed Fowls—Horse Talk.

SIGNS IN BUTTER MAKING.

We were warned a very long time ago against the foolishness of believing in signs. And those people who believed in them were called a foolish and perverse generation. What was true then is so now, and we have a great deal more knowledge abroad now than people had then. The blossoming of the elder, the signs—so called—of the stars, the condition of the moon, are all without any influence on the cows, or the milk, or the butter, or the cheese, and the twitches that once were supposed to infect the churn and prevent the butter coming were all imaginary. Food of the cows and such skillful management of the whole of the work of the dairy, and nothing else, are the sole and whole causes of good or bad butter or cheese; or of difficulties or ease in the making of them.—New York Times.

CRACKING OF PEARS.

There are some varieties of pears which are very subject to cracking of the skin, which soon after turns black, thus destroying the value of the fruit. The black is sometimes cut off, but what is left of the fruit lacks the fine flavor it should have if the skin had remained whole. The White Doyenne pear, known also under its old-fashioned name, Virgaleu, is most subject to this disease, and its growing has, for this reason, been discontinued in some localities. But the disease is a fungus, and spraying with Bordeaux mixture has been found a preventive. It should be done early. The cracking generally begins about the time the seeds are forming in the fruit. It may be caused by a deficiency of potash in the soil, making it impossible for the tree to form the fruit seeds and ripen its fruit. Many fungus diseases are probably due to this cause, and a liberal supply of potash to prevent them is better than cure. But wherever the fungus is present, it should be destroyed by the Bordeaux mixture, and the trees then liberally supplied with potash to prevent its recurrence.—Boston Cultivator.

TO DETECT HOG CHOLERA.

Symptoms vary much according to the severity of the attack, says an Indiana Experiment Station bulletin. Often the hog will be found dead before it is known to be ailing, while in chronic cases it may be sick for two or three weeks. The condition of the eyes gives early indication of disease, the mucous membranes become reddened, the lids grow heavy and glued together. The pigs appear chilly, and lie in the hot sun when they would ordinarily remain in the shade. They will hunt for litter or bedding under which they can secrete themselves. The appetite is lost and a diarrhoea is developed.

In the earliest stage constipation may be present, but diarrhoea nearly always ensues before the attack is over. The attack may or may not be attended with a cough, which may be frequent or only when the animal gets up from its bed.

In breathing the ribs seem to remain quiet, and a quick jerk is seen in the flank at each expiration. Lameness in one or more limbs, stiffness of the back, thickening and cracking of the ears, scabs on the skin, purpleness of the belly or patches on the body, are all attendant.

A common expression from the farmer is that "no two die alike." In swine plague the respiratory symptoms are early developed, and more characteristic than in hog cholera. On post mortem, the intestines and lungs are found to be the points of attack.

HORSE TALK.

The farmer who is breeding good colts is wise. The bicycle may go, but the horse will be here forever. It seems rather absurd to think of this age, when the bicycle is the favorite mode of travel, and the horse is the property of the wealthy classes, and more characteristic than in hog cholera. On post mortem, the intestines and lungs are found to be the points of attack.

Every farmer who has an appreciation of the horse should have at least one first class horse to sell every year—one that is good enough to bring several hundred dollars in the city market. If you raise a colt of the proper quality you will not wait long for a buyer.

Reports declare that there are very few yearlings in the country—almost no suckling colts. Horses are wearing out rapidly in the cities. Some one must supply the demand that is sure to come in a few years.

Don't let the weanlings get thin and weak. Increase the grain ration if they are not doing as well as they should. There is no economy in letting a colt or young horse get thin. It pays to "fuss" with them.

Don't growl and scold at your horses. It discourages them and makes them ill-tempered. I know a team that are habitually yanked, scolded and kicked, and although they are well-fed, they are thin, and the expression in their eyes is enough to break your heart.—"Tim" in Farm Journal.

BEEKEEPING FOR FARMERS.

My observation and experience teach me that one never succeeds with anything he does not like; consequently a man or woman who dislikes to handle bees had better let them alone. However, it seems to me it might pay the farmer who has a lot of fruit to keep a few stanzas of bees, even though he had to buy a new stock every spring and did not get any honey. The benefit derived from the bees fertilizing includes politicians who foresee the rage for honey as to the claims of the fruit blossoms would pay for the trouble. In this case box hives would be better than any others, as bees undoubtedly winter better in them, and honey is a secondary consideration. In any event get a good stock of industrious bees. It is becoming pretty

WORK FOR EXPLORERS.

AN AREA EQUAL TO ONE-FIFTH THE GLOBE'S LAND STILL UNKNOWN

Even in the Americas There are 2,000,000 Square Miles Not Mapped Out—Vast Unexplored Tracts in Africa and Australia.

With an unexplored area equal to one-fifth of all the known land, this globe it can scarcely be claimed, says W. H. Gilder, in The New York Journal, that the work of the explorer is finished.

Even in America—North and South—there are two millions of square miles of which we know absolutely nothing. In Australia there is an equal tract of unexplored territory. In Africa there are over six millions of square miles of unknown land to attract the adventurous traveler, and in the polar regions there remain between nine and ten millions still unmapped.

Surrounding the southern axis of the earth, we are warranted in drawing the coast line of a vast unknown continent, covering the greater part of the territory lying within the Antarctic circle. Such lands are now charted have been sighted at a great distance, and the mapping is greatly in need of authentication. No one, or at least no one in modern times, passed a whole year in the Antarctic, and such observations as have been made have been confined to the short summer months.

So little is known of this vast territory that speculation suggests, that this unknown, and in many places, unapproachable, land may prove to be a continent, which, with the outlying islands, covers a region of eight million square miles, an area equal to one-sixth of the entire land surface of the globe—a continent as large as North America.

Though the coast line of Australia is pretty well known, and has been since 1843, there is a great unexplored interior that has, so far, baffled all attempts to cross it laterally. From south to north it has been traversed, though the trip was only made at the cost of great suffering.

Africa will soon be an open book, if exploration in the future keeps pace with what has been accomplished in the past. A great part of the work has been done by what might be called amateur explorers—people who travel for amusement and to add strange and fierce wild beasts to their game score.

Frederick Jackson, in command of the expedition fitted out in England by A. C. Harmsworth to seek the North Pole by way of Franz Josef Land, is now at work on this polar problem; Nansen also aims for the same point by his own way, which was to drift in a specially designed ship, and Robert Stein, of the United States Geological Survey, wants to establish a new route by the way of the west coast of Ellesmere Land and Jones Sound.

For the exploration of the south polar regions, Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, who was surgeon of Peary's first and most successful expedition, is devoting himself to raising the funds necessary to fit out two vessels to proceed there, one of them to remain during the winter.

Borchgrevink, who, by jumping out of his boat and wading ashore, claimed to have earned the distinction of being the first man to set his feet on the south polar mainland, says that he will accompany a British vessel that is going out to bring a load of penguin guano from that desolate region this fall, and devote what is allowed him to a solution of the great Antarctic problem.

But what do all these people expect to find upon these unexplored lands? To be sure, there are those who claim that the garden of Eden was located at what is now the North Pole, and say that, owing to the fact that the earth is flattened at the poles, the surface is so much nearer the eternal fires that the soil is warm and the verdure luxuriant, and that there still exist there the descendants of some of the children of Adam and Eve.

The most important work of exploration that remains at the present day, and the work that will be of the most immediate benefit, is a magnetic survey of the territory immediately surrounding the North Magnetic Pole.

This pole is situated in the vicinity of Cape Felix at the northern end of King William's Land, and near the slender parallel or north latitude.

In 1891 it was approximately located on the west coast of Boothia Felix by Captain Sir James Clark Ross. Since then it appears to have been traveling in a westerly direction, or rather, such is the theory of some magnetists, drawn from the fact that there is at present a constant westerly variation of the magnetic needle.

Other magnetists say that, as nothing is more fixed than the poles of a magnet, the earth being a magnet, its magnetic poles cannot move. Those who agree upon there being a movement of the poles are not all agreed upon the direction and rate of motion. These are important facts that await investigation.

On the 14th of July, 1878, the writer, with Lieutenant Schwatka, stood at Cape Felix and saw eighteen miles away the snow clad hills of Cape Victoria, where nearly half a century before Sir James Ross had established that pole. Unfortunately, their object not contemplating a visit to this point, they were without instruments with which to make the observations that are so important.

But some day that work will have to be done, and as the North Magnetic pole is in America, it is fitting that the work should be done by Americans.

He Stuck Fast in the Pipe. Egbert Spencer, 6 years old and a resident of Evanston, a suburb of Chicago, is a genuine sport, and when his companions dared him to crawl through a sewer pipe he made the attempt. He stuck fast in the middle, and was unable to move either way. His mother's efforts to pull him out were unavailing and the pipe had to be broken with a hammer before he could escape.

On Egyptian monuments over three thousand years old there are representations of persons playing at a game resembling checkers.

Curing Kleptomania by Hypnotism.

Experiments made by Dr. Bertillon have proved that kleptomania is easily cured by hypnotic suggestion. According to a recent statement by the eminent French physician, the most striking characteristic of the disease in children is the automaton-like way they steal, and the fact that, when questioned as to why they did it, invariably the reply is: "I don't know; I couldn't help it." It appears as if the power of will to resist the impulse was totally absent, and for this reason coercive measures are nearly always useless, the impulse returning as soon as the coercion is removed. One of Dr. Bertillon's recent patients was a youth of fifteen, belonging to an aristocratic family, who was in the habit of stealing on every possible occasion. The case was a particularly difficult one, but Dr. Bertillon began by rendering the lad's arm rigid (by hypnotism) so that he was unable to take hold of the objects he wished to steal. Subsequently the usual course of suggestion was gone through, and a complete cure was effected. Similar success had attended the treatment of other cases of young kleptomaniacs. The system employed is one of mental gymnastics equivalent in a way to physical exercises.

One of Dr. Bertillon's most successful cases was a child who stole money in this described by himself: "The child being sufficiently under the hypnotic influence, I make him approach a table on which is lying a piece of money. 'You see this coin? I say. 'You want to take it? Well, take it if you like and put it in your pocket.' He does so. Then I add: 'That is what you always do, but you shall put back the coin where you took it from, and in future you shall always do the same. If it happens that you give way to temptation you shall feel ashamed at having stolen, and you shall put back the stolen object in its place.' After a few repetitions of this mental gymnastics, executed under the influence of hypnotic suggestion, the child is cured forever of his bad habit."—Pay Mail Gazette.

Bees Resent the Shotgun Method.

John Reybeck and H. C. Moore, of Rush township, Penn., engaged in an exciting battle with bees, and were ignominiously defeated, in addition to being terribly stung. Their faces and hands are swollen out of resemblance. Hundreds of bees were slain during the fight.

While Moore and Reybeck were talking several swarms of bees began pouring on trees and a rail fence. Moore, the proprietor, fearing that the queen bee was preparing to fly across the fields to a clump of trees a mile distant, requested Reybeck to aid him in collecting the bees. Moore ran to the house, and procuring a bass drum began to beat it in order that the sound would drown the peculiar signal of the queen bee. The method was ineffective. Then he got a shotgun and fired into the closely packed insects. The bees darted at the farmers and stung them so badly that their sufferings were intense. They were in danger of becoming blind, and to avert this, staggered into a cornfield with thousands of bees on their persons and thousands more buzzing about their heads. Moore's lips were almost swollen shut, but he managed to tell Reybeck to dig holes in the ground for protection for their hands and faces. Their finger nails were worn off and flesh lacerated by their efforts. Finally the holes were made, and, being partly composed of clay, afforded great relief. For two hours the men lay almost smothered, when the bees flew away.—Philadelphia Ledger.

An Enormous Crew.

In Nelson's day the stately Foudroyant carried 700 or 800 men, but with the aid of a couple of donkey engines, kept out of sight as much as possible, Mr. Cobb hopes to be able to navigate her with about fifty. When she is quite finished she will sail to the principal seaports of Great Britain, and after that cross the Atlantic to be shown to our American cousins. As many of the crew as possible are old man-of-war men who have served in wooden ships, and when all is ready they will wear the uniform of Nelson's day, from the white trousers, on which they themselves served vertical strips of canvas to make them look smart, to the steel-crowned bowlers of shiny tawpauin, which they call "sky-scrappers." All who wish to see what ships looked like in the day when Nelson swept the seas should take this opportunity of visiting the Foudroyant. It was in the Foudroyant that Nelson had the satisfaction of direct defiance of his commander-in-chief (Lord Keith's) orders, of capturing the Generous, the French ship of the line which had captured Captain Berry in his fifty-gun ship, as he was carrying home the news of the victory of the Nile. The French very magnanimously released Captain Berry on parole. And the Foudroyant is consecrated to Englishmen not only as Nelson's flag ship, for in her captain's cabin expired the gallant Sir Ralph Abercrombie after winning the land battle of Aboukir.

Boiling Water with a Wire.

An electric boiler device, adapted to be applied to any pot or kettle, has been patented to F. W. Schlindler, Jenny, of Kenelbach, Austria-Hungary. This invention comprises a ring-shaped heating body of refractory insulating material containing resistance wires and surrounded by a suitable protection casing. A handle is attached to this ring for raising or lowering into or out of a pot or kettle. The resistance wires are connected to an electric circuit by suitable insulated wires passing up through the handle. If it is desired to boil a pot of potatoes, the ring is lowered into its pot by its handle and the current switched into the resistance wires in the ring. The latter immediately becomes hot because of the heat generated in the wires by the resistance of the same to the electric fluid. In a few minutes the water in the pot will be boiling and the potatoes cooked. The ring can then be removed and washed and the coffee boiled in the same manner. The pots and kettles all rest upon the top of an ordinary wood table during the process of cooking. The sight of a pot boiling while resting on a table and with only a small flexible wire extending into the same is indeed a very unusual one, and would no doubt excite many modern housekeepers greatly upon seeing the same.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A scientist has discovered that a person who wears silk underwear will never be struck by lightning. This is a most important and valuable addition to human knowledge, if true. But, unfortunately it seems to have the same deficiency that mars the very valuable proverb: "You can always catch a bird if you put salt on its tail."

A Paris correspondent of the London Times writes: "Quite recently a bull fight was organized at Dijon, but matadors, toreadors, bulls and trapplings had to go as they came. Nobody would patronize the horrible spectacle. The thing fell utterly through want of patronage. It may be remembered that a similar fiasco occurred in 1880. Bull fights did, indeed, disgrace the huge cosmopolitan affair, but ultimately the affair was pulled down and the fittings sold for mere song."

Parisians are disgusted with the whole concern. It is to be hoped for the honor of France that the prefects of the South will remorselessly carry out their instructions and banish this relic of barbarism from French soil.

Nearly 80,000 barrels of California flour were sent to England this year, and for the two years preceding there had been no shipment of this flour. The shipment of flour from Pacific ports in the United States to Japan, China, Siberia and Australia is also increasing in a much larger ratio. Formerly what San Francisco lost in these shipments was taken by the English ports, but the establishment of new steamship lines for freight from Oregon and Seattle and Tacoma to Asiatic ports has kept the increasingly important flour export within the control of the United States shippers.

It is a popular idea that the Indians of North America are fast disappearing and that in a few years they will have vanished as a race. The truth is that there are nearly 250,000 of them, exclusive of the Alaskans.

A scientific study of the fig industry in Turkey has resulted in the discovery of the fact that the failure of the Smyrna fig-trees in California to bear fruit is on account of the lack of capricification. It was found that in the fig-growing districts of the Orient there are two distinct varieties of fig-trees—one the edible fig and the other the capri or wild fig. In Turkey, and in other lands along the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, both varieties are indigenous, and it has been the custom of the Arab fruit-growers from time immemorial to gather annually bunches of twigs or branches from the capri, or wild fig, and hang them among, or close to, the cultivated fig-trees. Further investigation showed that the reason for this was to facilitate the progress of an insect known to entomologists as the Blastophaga pennis, or fig wasp, from the wild or capri fig to the cultivated fruit. The wasp is born in the wild fig, and emerging thence goes to the cultivated fig bearing pollen on its wings and legs, and thus fertilizes the cultivated fruit when young. Specimens of the capri fig were brought to this State immediately. In 1893, when the wild fig trees bore their first fruit on American soil, experiments were made in several localities with the pollen from them on the green fruit of the now large trees that have been imported from Smyrna. As weeks advanced the fruit that had not been fertilized shriveled and dropped from the trees, as it had done each summer season for six years, while the fertilized fruit ripened and proved the peer of any that was ever packed and shipped from Turkey.

The provisions of the new German Civil Code with regard to married women are arousing renewed indignation now that the bill is passed, and immediately before the decision of the petition of protest to the Reichstag was unanimously signed in the chief cities of the Empire. The hardship of the new law is that it reaffirms the principle of perpetual tutelage for the German wife and mother. By marriage she is deprived of control over her property and her actions, and of all rights over her children. She is in a position of subjection to her husband from which English, American, Russian, Scandinavian, Austrian, Hungarian and Italian women have been freed by the legislatures of those countries. To put it briefly, while among 170,000,000 of people married women possess control over their property, and are not deprived of the rights they enjoyed when single, 60,000,000 are now declaring for a perpetuation of the barbarous old principles of pre-civilized epochs. The married state in Germany is expressed to be made a byword among the nations. The proposed law sets upon matrimony the seal of servitude and minority or wardship; degrades the life of the nation among people who have raised marriage to a place of honor and equality.

The Milwaukee Journal describes a new style of coffin, which it says has been invented for wealthy people. To all appearances it is simply a luxurious couch. In mechanical construction it is as nearly perfect as can be made. The sides, the ends and the corners are fitted with silver hinges to drop to a perpendicular and virtually show the coffin turned inside out. This inside shows a couch of exquisite design and the most perfect workmanship, massive, substantial and elegant. It has a soft spring bed and adjustable pillows, and is finished usually in rich cream-colored silk, with heavy silk ball fringe to match. With the dropping of the sides the fringe falls to the floor, forming the bottom of the catafalque, and when the casket is closed forms a rich drapery where the lining usually is. The perfect arrangement of the millionaire's coffin permits its use also with only the ends and one side dropped, showing then a couch with an upright back. When the proper time comes all that is necessary is to raise the coffin sides, clamp them together by a simple mechanical contrivance and place the lid on.

Recent discussion of the best means of protecting our harbors in case of war has called renewed attention to experiments on the power of great guns. The result of one of these experiments has been used as an argument in favor of placing guns at 16 inches calibre at certain points on the coast. In the case referred to a projectile weighing 1800 pounds was fired from such a gun. The target consisted

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS OF THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Unmistakable Devotion—With the Summer Girl—His Exact Condition—The Way She Took It—Really? I didn't know they had been invented that long.

Unmistakable Devotion. "Do you love me?" "Hav'n't I told you your bloomers are becoming?"

WITH THE SUMMER GIRL. Edith—I know it is said to be so, but there are lots of men— Meg—For goodness sake! where?

A LONG RIDE. Miss Leftover—Yes, I am very fond of the wheel. I have ridden a half-century. Mr. Gettlong—Really? I didn't know they had been invented that long.

A FUTURE SEAROLE. "Bachery, why don't you find some good woman and form a matrimonial alliance?" "What I want in that line is a silent partner, and I've been seeking in vain for the last ten years."

HIS ONLY WISH. Young Gushington—Mr. Grimmer, I love your daughter devotedly, madly! I cannot live without her! I— Old Grimmer—Oh, all right. All I ask of you is not to stay and die in the house.

WHY SHE TOOK IT. "My dear," said Mr. Darley, "did you take any money out of my waistcoat pocket?" "I did," replied she, defiantly. "Why did you?" "Because that is one of married women's vested rights."

AS ANKEROED. "People who live in glass houses," began Mrs. Tibbets. "People who live in glass houses," interrupted Mr. Tibbets, in a man's dogmatic way, "should pull down the blinds."

HIS EXACT CONDITION.

Tourist (in Oklahoma)—I understand that Polcat Pete barely escaped from the mob last night. Alkali Ike—Well, not exactly barely—he had about half a cost of far an feathers on when he got away.

ANOTHER SIMILARITY. He—As near as I can get at it, the general idea of heaven seems to be a place where it is always summer. She—Yes, and the proportion of men to women will be about as it is at most of the summer resorts. Am I right?

NEW TO THEM. "There is a joke in your paper this week that I heard at a variety show two seasons ago," said the disagreeable man. "What if there is?" said the publisher of the religious weekly. "Our subscribers never go to variety shows."

THE WAY SHE TOOK IT. Mrs. Lovey (proudly)—Yes, Mr. Lovey and I have been married for twenty-five years. And we have yet to make up our first quarrel—Isn't that rather a long time to sulky?

LUCKY TO BE ALLOWED THAT. "Pa," said little Johnny, "what's a matrimonial bureau?" "Oh," replied pa, "I guess it must be one in which the husband is allowed to put things only in one corner of the top drawer."

THE BICYCLE'S RETORT. "You may talk about your superiority all you please," said the horse to the bicycle, "but you can't go unless some body rides you."

"True!" retorted the machine, "but you never got the girls to wearing bloomers, nor did you originate the New Woman. I did all that."

ONE OF THEM. Fannie—"Where is your wheel?" Jennie—"I loaned it to Dudely Cane-sucker."

Fannie—"Oh, yes. Dudely did, write me to go out with him this afternoon for a spin. I must keep him waiting."

HIS LOCATION. Able Editor (Hawville Clarion)—Did the jury find the prisoner guilty or not guilty? "Texas like—Neither."

"How was that—a hung jury?" "Nope, a hung jury. When they got through deliberating they found him hanged by the neck from the windmill back of the jail. We got tired waitin' for 'em to get to a focus."

TALES WOULDN'T DO. Caller: Say, want a petrified man? Museum Manager: Indeed I do, right? "Well, I can do the petrified man act so no one will ever guess it."

"You won't do. I don't want any fake. I want a genuine, living, petrified man, not an imitation."

"Nobody'll know the difference."

"I don't want him for exhibition. I want him for cashier."

A GOOD REASON. Little Johnnie Chaffie has the habit of waking up every night and demanding something to eat. At last his mother said to him:

"Look here, Johnnie, I never want you to eat anything in the night."

"Well, I don't think I'd care much to eat anything either in the night if I kept my teeth in a mug of water."

GETTING RID OF THE GAS. Torker Long (a bore)—I tell you, fellows, that tooth was a terror! The dentist says to me, he says: 'Now, Mr. Long, you've got lots of nerve, and can stand pain as well as the next one, but you'll have to inhale gas for this tooth!' And I took the gas! Yes, sir, after considerable thought, I decided to take the gas, and

An Auditor—Yes, old man, and now you're getting rid of it, aren't you?

Fine Digestion of Owls. A Southern California baby burrowing owl, five weeks old, eats half its weight of raw beef at a single meal, and does not suffer in the slightest degree from dyspepsia. It takes three square meals of this size daily, and even then appears to be hungry at bedtime. An observing physician believes that valuable digestive aids for the human stomach can be extracted from these owls of large appetite, which will be more efficacious possibly than are the pepsin preparations now secured from the intestines of pigs. Should this belief be confirmed the market for California owls ought to be considerable, and the demand for the birds might warrant the establishment of owl ranches.